### NAVY PEACE DUTIES.

PROLD THE COUNTRY'S HONOR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. 1

Quiet Times to Prepare for War-What Our War Vessels Have Had to Do in Recent Years-Our Poreign

(New York Times.) public mind has not been occud a little during the past ten years in the needs of the navy and in ements of the country. Not well informed inquire about the peace. earn what those duties are they the onemies of the country action of the territory of the ation, and all other incidents warfare are entirely subsi-and for offence or defence

which there is demand of their own court metals from and of their own courtments from and watchful protocolors. It is to be hoped that she would gam a disproportionate will if the pennant by the middle of October.

A gentleman who was formerly an officer of the start of Central America, and executed in the States of Central americans have called simultaneously and the season of our cruieers. Profit Ocean beat of the start of Central americans have called simultaneously and the start of Central americans and the fights of the start of Central americans and the rights of the start of the season of the lands in the first of the first of

a and the Isthmus and a ignorant of our power or cupid-indful of our rights.

as well as the interests of our

addition to those duties which ren-

of our naval operations into five cruis-ing stations. To each is assigned such of our naval force as the circumstances of the particular station may require, and the limited number of vessels at the

vers, generally speaking, the Atlantic van north of the equator and west of degrees went longitude, the West Indies, a Gulf of Mexico, and the shores of the

Atlantic station stretches Africa, and lies southward between the res and beyond the capes of both con

he European station embraces within includes the entire coast of Europe

1 North African.
The Pacific station extends from Bering Esa to the Antarctic circle. North of the equator its western limit is 176 degrees britude, including within its limits Aus-

Asiatic station covers all the waters Asia, of Eastern and Northeastern It is well to take note of the fact that, layer of asbestos, pieces of iron-wire, and coal-dust.

globe, Great Britain maintains ten large and distinct squadrons or stations. The number of her ships on each station is

and distinct squadrons or stations. The number of her ships on each station is, of course, much larger than our own, and, with the exception of the Mediterranean, where she is outnumbered by France alone, larger than any other nation.

It may not come amiss here to remark that neither ships, dock-yards, nor ord-nance can be brought into existence at the moment when needed by the simple process of legislative enactment. They are the product of long-continued skill and industry. A ship of war armed, equipped, manned, and officered for efficient service is the combined result of much labor, science, training, discipline, and experience, evolved by slow processes and organized with careful intelligence. If at this time we happen to possess a navy which, if small in numbers, is highly efficient and inestimably valuable, we owe it to the fact that its officers have considered it a part of their duty to apply themselves with assiduous perseverance under discouraging obstacles to the pursuit of those studies and the acquirements of that experience which shall make the service they delight in severance under discouraging distates to the pursuit of those studies and the sequirements of that experience which shall make the service they delight in the pride of their country and a credit to themselves. A day spent aboard any vessel of the navy will disclose to the visitor an active round of drills and exercises, which occupies hours of time and has necessitated years of study. A day so spent will convince the most skeptical critic that the life of the officers and men of a man-of-war is not one of indolent ease, tempered by interesting social functions of an enlivening character. Unremitting hard work, constant study, the faithful performance of small duties, is the rule with ambitious officers. They who lack ambition are few in number and soon find themselves relegated to the mortifying obscurity of the retired list.

The Raleigh is still at the navy-yard moored to the coal wharf. She is a tidy yessel, and pushes closely to her sister, vessel, and pushes closely to her sister, the Cincinnati, as a favorite among visi-tors to the yard. Captain Milier hopes to go into the stream on the 12th instant. d will join the fleet at sea soon there-

The Katahdin is having built upon her The Katahdin is having built upon her deck a sort of breakwater to extend from the forward to the after barbeite. It will make the ship much more comfortable in a moderate scaway. During the hot weather of last week the vessel was frightfully uncomfortable, but the members of her crew, with that obstinate affection which every sailor feels for his own ship, declined to seek more habitable wards, about the receiving ship Vercarters aboard the receiving ship Ver-

The absurd court of inquiry upon the conduct of certain officers of the Katah-din has sent the record of its proceedings din has sent the record of its hoped that the full history of this case, secret as well as public, may be fully published. It is claimed that it will exhibit curious instances of pernicious interference by ions busybodies to discredit carable upright officers in order to gralify conal malice on the part of an enlisted

civilized man the influence cakened, the authority of and the security of govariant the registry of the four standard the furtian marks another standard of their own its demand of their own the second watchful protection.

#### The San Juan River. (Good Words.)

In Nicaragua the San Juan winds along between banks clothed to the water's edge with feathery palms, tall cacao trees, cedars, bread fruits, ferns, and nnumerable other varieties, from the branches of which drop the hanging nests parasites of exquisite color and indescribable forms. Overhead, the monkeys are jabbaring at their loudest, the parrots and parroquets keep up an incessant screeching, and the macaws, looking like "floating fragments of a rainbow in the air," are veciferating for all they know. Then you may see the toucans cocking their little heads to watch you as you pass. Now and again a beautiful bird of a rich velvety black hue, but with a fiery red patch on its tall, flies past, and humming birds, woodpeckers, and song birds

of them-will constitute the principal dish at your next meal.

Here and there, at wide intervals, native boats may be seen moored against the banks, betokening the proximity of an Indian settlement, which presently among the trees; and groups of stark-naked children come trooping down to bear to the character and rents, who bring fruits to barter, or even to give away, as a token of good-will. These are a few of the many feathe shooting of the less dangerous ra-nids-along the San Juan river between the sea and the great lake which takes its name from the country itself.

EARATOGA, August 23.—John Chamber-in, of Washington, D. C., who for some ime has been seriously ill at the Grand Hotel, but who is now greatly improved, will, if able to travel, leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon in a private car for

A process has been brought forward in Sweden by Olm and Loftrand for ex-tracting gold or bismuth from ores by means of melted lead; the process can means of meited lead; the process can be applied to mineral mixtures containing, for example, iron-ores, limestone, dismuth, native gold, quartz, or silicates, and even when the mixtures are so poor in gold and bismuth that it would otherwise be unprofitable to work them. The method new brought forward consists in placing the ores in a bath of meited lead, keeping it as free as possible from any contact with the air. To gold-ores, which contain little or no bismuth, enough of the latter substance is added to reduce the meiting point of the alloy as far as possible, in this way preventing exidation of the alloy and loss of metal, which would otherwise result. The bath made use of for this purpose is filtered through a cylinder,

## BRYAN SPEAKS.

some foreign nation brings them relief. (Cries, "That is right!")

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES. "My friends, I want you to remember that in the discussion of this money questhat in the discussion of this money ques-tion there are certain fundamental prin-ciples, and when you understand these principles you understand the money question. I was out in a portion of the country where they irrigate on a large scale, and I found enormous plants, and, investigating this, the thought occurred to the what principle underlies the subto me, what principle underlies the sub-ject of irrigation? It is that water runs down hill. When you understand that water runs down hill, all you have to do is to dig a ditch with a slant, and you can carry water wherever you want it So it is with the money question. You have got to find out the fundamental principles which underlie the subject, and when you understand them you understand the money question.

"What is the principle that underlies it all? •It is the law of supply and de-mand, which applies to money as to everything else. You know that if the world's crop next year of a certain arti-cle is much larger than this year's, it will fall in price; if the crop is much smaller than this year, it will rise in smaller than this year, it will rise in price. You know that the law of supply and demand reaches and controls all sorts of property. It reaches and controls money, as well as other forms of property. Increase the amount of money more rapidly than the demand for money increases, and you lower the value of a dollar. Decrease the quantity of money while the demand for it increases, and you increase the value of a dollar. Now, when you understand that, then you understand the essence of the money quesderstand the essence of the money ques-

GOLD-STANDARD CRUSADE

"When you understand that, you un-derstand what its effect is on you, and derstand what its effect is on you, and then you can tell where your interests its. When you understand that principle, then you understand why the great crusade in favor of the gold standard finds its home among the holders of fixed investments, who, by such legislation, raise the value of the property which they hold. (Applause.) For this, I can quote you authority which your opponents dare not question. I have called attention, and I shall continue to call attention, to a remark made by Mr. Blaine in Congress on this subject. He attention, to a remark made by Arr. Blaine in Congress on this subject. He said that the destruction of silver as money, and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property. except those investments which bring a fixed return of money (applause); that these would be enormously enchanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. (Applause.)

"My friends, there is a statement that

demand. We say, increase the den for silver by legislation, and that demand, acting with the demand now in existence, will operate upon the price of silver. We say that that new demand existence, will operate upon the price of silver. We say that that, new demand will be sufficient to consume all the sil-ver presented at the mint, and being sufficient, will raise the value of silver bullion to \$1.29, throughout the world, (Ap-plause.) We have a reason for our be-lief. They simply say it won't do, and then sit back and propose absolutely no-thing.

petition with gold we increase the supply of standard money; that while the silve dollar will be worth as much as the gold dolar, it will be easier to obtain with uncounted, keep the air alive and musical from morning till night.

By the banks congregate the cranes, herons, and other water fowl, immersed in philosophic thought, until disturbed and put to flight with a great whir of wings by the sudden apparition of an aligator's open jaws above the surface of the water. Or the wild pigs come down to drink in droves of perhaps fifty or more, and the chances are that one of them—or the tenderest morsels of one of them—will generate the principal and that the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited colnage of silver will operate to bring more money into circulate the principal of the water. operate to bring more money into circu-lation (A voice, 'That's what we want', and lessen the strain that has existed for gold; and that by increasing the demand for sliver, we bring sliver up until gold and sliver meet at the ratio now fixed by law and a sliver dollar and a sliver do law, and a silver dollar and a gold lar will be of the same value all over

the world. (Applause.)
"But, I have spoken beyond the time I expected to. I simply want to say this:
If there is any person here who is afraid If there is any person here who is afraid that under the policy proposed by the chicago piatform we are going to have a floed of money, and that you will be drowned in it, we cannot appeal to you for support. But if there is anybody here whose experience is such that he is willing to risk the disastrous consequence of that flood upon him, we ask you to consider whether we are not entitled to

BRYAN A DEMOCRAT.

(A voice, 'Are you a Democrat') hink that the principles which I advocate are Democratic. (A voice, Are you a Democrat?) Yes, I am myself that, but you can call me by any name you please. You cannot sever me from what believe to be good for the people. (Tremendous applause.)
"My friends, I want you to study this

question for yourselves, and I ou to understand that if bimetallism is to be restored, the United States must take the lead. (Applause.) We have-waited for more than twenty years to have the banefus of bimetallism brought to us to those whose interests brought to us of those whose interests are opposed to ours. I assert that the American people not only have the right, but have the ability, to legislate for themselves on every question, no matter what other nations think about it. (Long

# The Fourgurean-Price Company.

To-morrow commences the great sale of the season—the great wind-up of the summer of 1896. September I begins our fall business, and we must have the room for new goods, which are now arriving daily. We have determined to make this sale a noted one by offering our friends and the public greater values than would be possible under ordinary circumstances.

#### Men's Shirts.

A sale you can think about. Values greater than you ever be-

20 dozen Men's Cheviot and Percale Negligee Shirts, all well made and good fitting, a quality you are fortunate to get at 50c. each, take them now at 25c.

and cuffs to match bosom, regular price 98c. each, To-Morrow 50c.

quality under \$1, To-Morrow

## Wash Fabrics.

Former prices lost sight of by the enormous reductions.

The greatest cut in prices ever made on Fine Wash Fabrics. We have made two lots, as

LOT 1-10c. A YARD.

10c. a yard.

Fine Dimities, Striped Lawns, Dress Ducks, Jaconets, and all short lengths of all our Fine Wash Goods, choice 5c. a yard.

They are coming in fast!

lection of Plain and Novelty Wool Dress Goods at very low

All-Wool Fancies, in the new

### Ladies' Shirt-Waists.

Waists, attached and detached

have another such a chance.

To-Morrow 5c.

Creme Laces.

To-Morrow 15c.

To-Morrow 25c.

choice 90c.

\$2.50 to 50c.

Creme Point Venice Laces

75c. a yard, To-Morrow 15c.

1 piece Vandyke Lace, 6 inches

The 75c., \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.40

Creme Laces, To-Morrow 50c.

wide, the \$1.50 grade for 65c.,

18-inch Net-Top Venice Laces

that sold at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25,

and \$2.50 a yard, To-Morrow

wide from 75 and 85c. to 25c.;

11 inches wide from \$1.50 and

Black Lace Inserting.

the 121/2c. width for 5c.

and the \$1.25 grade for 60c.

wide, former price \$2 a yard

The last cut-the great windup of the summer season.

Ladies' Fine Percale Shirt-Waists, with attached and detached collars, former prices \$1.50, \$1.25, and \$1 each, choice To-Morrow 25c. Ladies' Fine Percale Shirt-

Men's Colored-Bosom Shirts, collars, former prices \$2 down to \$1, choice To-Morrow 50c. with White body, and sleeves

Men's Fine Negligee Shirts, in Madras, attached and detached collars, you never bought such

## Great Finale Sale of

French Ginghams that sold at 25 to 35c. a yard; Imported Cheviots that sold at 39c. French Organdies that sold at 371/2c.; Yard-Wide Lawns, Jaconets, Dimities, etc., choice for

LOT 2-5c. A YARD.

Fall Dress Goods.

To-morrow we offer a full se

All-Wool Serges, in Black and all the new fall shades, 25c. a

fall colorings, 50c. a yard.

1 piece 4 inches wide, former

#### Spangled Ribbon Bands,

Green Pink, Blue, Yellow, former price \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Choice To-Morrow 25c. White and Cream

### Linen Embroidery.

7 inches wide reduced from 35 to 121/2c.

13 inches wide reduced from 50 to 25c.

48-inch, All-Over to match, was

#### \$1.75, now 75c. Brown Linen

If you ever expect to need Embroidery. Laces you will buy them here 25-inch All-Over, former price this week for you may never

75 and 85c. a yard, for 25c. The \$2 and \$3 quality for \$1 The \$6 and \$6.50 quality for \$3 from 21/2 to 4 inches wide, former prices 25, 15, and 10c. a yard, Ladies' Hose.

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless The 75, 50, 35, and 25c. Creme Hose, double foot and high Point Venice Laces, To-Morrow spliced heels, regular price 15c

To-Morrow 9c. Creme Vandyke Point Lace, 8 Ladies' Black Boot Fancy Top and 9-inch points, former price Hose, regular price 25 and 50c

To-Morrow 121/2c Ladies' Fine Fast Black Two The 25, 40, and 85c. Laces

Thread Hose, high spliced heels, double toe and foot, regular

price 25c. a pair. To-Morrow 17c

#### Children's Hose:

Children Fast Black Hose, seamless, double knees, soles and heels, regular price 15c., sizes 6 to Net-Top Venice Laces, 15 inches To-Morrow 10c.

> Children's Full Regular-Made Hose, high-spliced heels, double knees, regular price 25c. a pair. To-Morrow 121/2c.

#### Boys' Shirt-Waists.

Black Point Venice Lace. The Any of our Boys' Shirt-Waists 25, 35, and 50c. goods for 10c.; that sold at 50c., ages 5, 6, 7 the 75 and 85c. goods for 30c.; and 8. To-Morrow, 25c. the \$1 and \$1.25c. goods for 50c.;

Boys' Laundered Shirt-Waists, sizes 4 to 10 years, former price Black Vandyke Points, 7 inches 75c. and \$1. To-Morrow 48c.

### Ladies' Ribbed Vests.

Three great values for to-morrow-about half you ordinarily The 20 and 25c. width for 10c.; pay-

17c. each. 15c.

#### White Goods.

Imported White India Linon Goods that cannot be made to

sell under 35c., To-Morrow, 21c. Fine Sheer White Linen Lawn, the same you always pay 50 and 60c. a yard for, To-Morrow, 35c.

Plaid Striped and Checked White Muslin-the 20, 25, and 50c. grades, To-Morrow, 121/2c.

#### Table Linen.

64-inch Table Damask, extra heavy and fine, regular price 60c. a yard, To-Morrow 45c.

Extra Heavy Scotch Linen Table Damask, Grass bleachedno better goods made for wear, regular price 85c. a yard, To-Morrow 60c.

#### Furniture Linen.

66 inches wide, all new patterns, To-Morrow 371/2c.

Extra Fine Huck Towels, hemstitched and damask border, size 26x48 inches, regular price 621/2c., To-Morrow 40c.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, ize 20x40 inches, regular price 35c, To-Morrow 25c.

Heavy Colored Border Huck Towels, regular price 23c., To-Morrow 15c.

#### Art Department.

Stamped Linen Centrepieces in dainty designs, former price \$1.25, 75c., 50c., To-Morrow 50, 35, and 20c.

Stamped Doylies, square and round, some plain and some with silk etching, reduced from 121/2. 20, and 35c. to 7, 121/2. and 19c.

Colored Linen Fringe-regular price 10c. a yard, for 3c.

Colored Silk and Cotton-Tassel Fringe, regular price 12 and 18c., to-morrow 1c. a yard. 50, 65, and 75c. Drapery Silks,

To-Morrow 25c. 35c. Plain and Figured De-10c. each. nims for coverings, To-Morrow

## price \$2.50 a yard, for \$1. The Fourgurean-Price Co.

may protect their people as they should, but our pation is the only nation that but our nation is the only nation can protect the American people. (Ap-

'If we need relief from the gold standard we must secure it for ourselves. And if we must secure this relief for our-selves, you can only secure it through a party which believes in the restoration of the free and unumited comage of grand silver, at the present legal ratio 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid consent of any other nation." (Prolong applause and three cheers.)

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP. Damage Done by Excessive Heat and

Dryness. PALEIGH, N. C., August 22.-From in formation received from different portions of the State of North Carolina, Governor Carr feels satisfied that the cotton crop for this year has been injured nearly 40 per cent, on account of the excessive dry-

ness and intense heat. SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, S. C., August 22.—The Di-ector of the State Bureau of the United States Weather and Crop Service said

From all portions of the State come eports of deterioration due to excessive heat and want of rain. Not a single report was received but stated that cot-ton is failing. So general and extended is the injury done by the heat and want of

and that only Sea-Island cotton escaped, and that is ripening prematurely." A prominent authority has furnished some figures that may be relied upon. This year's South Carolina cotton acreage is placed at 1,999,230, as against 1,777,028 in 1894, and 1,785,907 [ast year, 775,028]. is placed at 1,999,230, as against 1,777,628 in 1894, and 1,785,927 last year. The production in bales in 1804-795 was 783,840, and the condition of the crop on August 1st was 95. The production for the season of 1885-796 was 683,895, and the condition of the drop on August 1st was 81.

The condition of the present crop on August 1st was 82 with greaty proposed.

August 1st was 88, with every prospect August 1st was 88, with every prospect of being much lower on September 1st. The acreage for this year is very large, but the condition two weeks ago was only 84, which would indicate, allowing a good margin, a crop of 781,765 bales. The condition has failen off 10 points since August 1st, and stands at 78 now. This would indicate a crop of 701,729 bales, which is slightly larger than last year's production, but not so large as that of production, but not so large as that of the preceding year.

GEORGIA. ATLANTA, GA., August 22.—R. T. Nes-bitt, Commissioner of Agriculture, re-ports the condition of the Georgia cotton

ports the condition of the Georgia cotton crop as follows:

"The early-planted cotton (about half the crop) started off well; made a good crop, which was matured, and is now being picked. The balance of the crop, American people not only have the right, but have the ability, to legislate for themselves on every question, no matter what other nations think about it. (Long applause.)

"The men who says that bimetallism is desirable, and yet that the United States is impotent to bring these advantages to our people, has made an admission that I shall not make. We appeal to you to remember that the United States is the only nation that stands ready to protect its own people from every danger, foreign and domestic (Applause.) Other nations

possibly, a little top-crop might be made on the 1st of August the crop promise On the lat of Assauding the State splendidly all over Georgia; now I shall be agreeably surprised if the State makes over 70 per cent, of a crop. It my whole experience I do not think have ever seen so great a falling off it so short a time."

FLORIDA. TALLAHASSEE, FLA., August 22-1 B. Wombill, Commissioner of Agricul-ture, reports the condition of the Florida

coop as follows:

The acreage planted to cotton this sea son exceeded that of last year about 3 per cent. The combined adverse influences have brought about a change is condition that will in all probability recondition that will be completely off. duce the yield enough to completely set the expected gains by increased ac age. Both varieties of cotton have los considerably during the past two weeks and the percentages of condition stand Upland cotton, 87; sea-island cotton, 87 average condition of the cotton crop of all varieties for the State, 87 1-2 per cent

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA., August 22.—The following statement of the condition of the cotton crop in Louisiana was made to-day by G. G. Lee, Commissioner of Agriculture for Louisiana:

The cotton crop throughout the State has been cut short during the past three weeks from 10 to 30 per cent. The uplands or hill sections of the State, embracing the parishes of Union, Claiborne, Webster, Blenville, Jackson, Caldwell, Winn, Grant, Lincoln, Western Catahoula, Western Ouachita, part of Morehouse, Bossier, Nachitoches, Sabine, De Sota, and Caddo, are short from 70 to 80 winn, Grant, Lincoln, Weatern thoula, Western Ouachita, part of Morehouse, Bossier, Nachitoches, Sabine, De Sota, and Caddo, are short from 70 to 80 per cent. It is in these parishes that the drought, with the excessively hot weather of the past four or five weeks, has done the most damage, and almost complete failure is the result in the parishes named above. The alluvial district, excepting Richland and East and West Carroll, where the drought has also been severe, is short from 25 to 25 per cent. The parishes named (alluvial) are short from 25 to 45 per cent. Rapides is from 15 to 25 per cent. short, as is also Caddo, Bossier, St. Landry, Pointcoupe, and West Feliciana, while East Feliciana is 50 per cent. short. East Baton Rouge is 10 per cent. short. The Florida parishes are from 40 to 50 per cent. short. Estimating last year's crop at 100, the total crop of the season this year will not be over 50 to 60 per cent.

### per cent. TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 22.—The State Commissioner of Agriculture has not heard from more than half of his agents in the countles regarding the crop statistics for the month of August. An statistics for the month of August. An estimate, based upon the returns from these counties, and casual information from other places, places the crop at about 50 per cent. of the average. The effects of the protracted heat and drought are painfully apparent in damage to the corn and cotton crops, and it is not unlikely that 50 per cent is too high an estimate for these staples. Later returns may, however, alter these figures materially.

KEY WEST, FLA., August 22.—The mother and sister of the late General Zayas, of the Cuban army, arrived in this city to-night on board the steamer Mascotte, en route for New York.

HE WEARS GEN. LEE'S HAT. Refugee Quinn Says the Consul-General Gave It to Him.

(New York World.) T. Quinn and Samuel McNally,

zaba, came up to the city yesterday een quarantined. Quinn and McNally say that they left Cuba on account of their health. Quinn was formerly a fireman for stationary

old and looks as healthy as can be. Mc-Nally comes from Denver. All three of the alleged deserters accompanied General Ruz's expedition to Cuba made on the Laurada last May. Quinn says he wanted to help the patriots. "The Laurada expedition was misera-bly managed," said Quinn yesterday. "General Ruz has a violent temper and a seifish disposition. He swore at and abused the men. Captain Hart, of the Hart Line, placed Captain Dickinson on hart Line, placed Captain Dickinson on board to represent him, while Captain Morton was the actual navigator. The two were always at loggerheads, and Cap-tain Dickinson more than once showed

the white feather. the white feather.

"The landing was made on the coast of Camaguey, twenty miles from Martinellos. General Ruz was rattled. Boats 1, 2, and 3 left the Laurada with only men and the rifles with which they were personally armed and not a cartridge. Boats 4 and 5 went with two men in each and a few cartridges. Boat No. 1 started to return for rifles and ammunition, but Captain Dickinson was weeping, and a Spanish gunboat, it was reported, was bearing down. Away ran the Laurada with the

two rapid-fire guns that had cost so much and were so badly needed. "We found on shore only an old shed and two barrels of stale water. We marched inland for two days without food. We found a pacifico on the third day going to market with meat and got food. Some cattle grazing were also slaughtered. On the fourth day we thered. On the fourth day we bled upon Colonel Pena at the head of baggage, but commanded us to throw away ours. There was a prompt insur-rection. Colonel Pena rode up to us, disrection. Colonel Pena rode up to us, dis mounted from his horse, and helped into the saddle one of the nearly exhauste Americans. Then he ordered some of his men to turn over their horses to the weary stragglers from the Laurada. "We soon met a larger force of cav-alry and finally joined President Cisne-res at Cubitas and were incorporated into his bodyguard. General Ruz became such

his own safety. General Gomez says he will shoot him if ever he can catch him. "The Cuban army are a lot of Indians." the generals. That's a Spanish falsehood. But the officers are bickering all the time. The blacks allege that they do all the fighting and ought to have the principal commissions. The whites flercely con-

tradict these claims, and the feeling is very bitter between the two races.
"Heaven pity the Americans who try to fight with Cubans. We were mistrus ed and ill-treated at every turn, forced to forage and cook our meals. It was under-stood from General Ruz that the Ameri-

James T. Quinn and Samuel stood from General Ruz that the American two of the three men formerly in the cans were to be promoted to places of command. President Cisneros kept promising. That's all it ever amounted to mising. That's all it ever amounted to "When McNally and I told President Cisneros that we couldn't stand it any from Hoffman Island, where they had longer he said: 'You are Americans. I longer he said: 'You are Americans. I will give

cannot compel you to fight. I will give you passes to leave the country."
"We crept into one of the little forts around Neuvitas and told the Spanish officer that we were American citizens and wished to see the American Consul. After several days of surveillance the engines in Boston. He is about 23 years and After several days of surveillance the Consul told us that we could go on a small steamer to Habana, but the Spanish commandante got on to us and sent us by rail to Porto Principe. The American Consul there managed to get us out of the caliboose and sent us back to Neuvitas, whence we came to

Habana on a lighter.

"We still wore the uniform and hats of the revelutionists when we arrived. If you don't throw away those hats you are likely to be shot in the streets," said the American Consul-General, General Fitzhugh Lee, to whom we went direct from the lighter.

rect from the lighter. "'General, I have no other hat,' was my reply. The Consul at once took off his own hat and placed it on my head." As an instance of Spanish cruelty Quinn gave the following incident: Gen-eral Gomez had a batch of Spanish prisoners of war. He wrote to General C tellanos, at Porto Principe, to ask if would exchange.

"Kill the sons of Beelzebub," C Castellanos is alleged to have "We have plenty more of such s

"No," was General Castellanos's re

"What shall I do with them?" General Gomez.

Only Two Remedies (London Answers.) A stranger came to Jedburgh or, as the natives call it Jeddart. He looked somewhat of an invalid, and he asked one of the casual inhabitants to

"The what, sir?"
"The chemist's shop,"
"Ay, an' what hin' o' shop's that, na?"
"Why, the place where you can buy medicine."
"Eh, sir; we've nae sic shop as that to

Jednart"
"No? What do you do, then, when any
one falls hi? Do you take no medicine"
"Deed, no; dell a drap. We've just
whiskey for the folk, and tar for th
sheep, an' that's af the fessick we desi

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"What has he done now?"
"What has he done now?"
"He has invented a gun that is absured by smokeless, noiseless, and powders, and yet it move down its thrusands."
"Greefous" What does he load it with?

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